

Weather Forecast
Some cloudiness, mostly sunny today; high near 85 today. Chances of showers tomorrow.
Temperatures—High, 82, at 1:30; low, 70, at 6:20 a.m. Yesterday—High, 85, at 4:55 p.m.; low, 64, at 6 a.m.
Late New York Markets, Page A-11.

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ALLIED NOTE RECEIVED TODAY, JAPS SAY; 1,000 CARRIER PLANES RESUME ATTACKS

Enemy's Answer Still Is Awaited; Yokohama Is Target in New Raids

No Time Limit Was Fixed For Reply to Demands, White House Reports

By the Associated Press.

American bombers hammered at Tokyo's front door today while the Japanese dithered over a decision whether to surrender now on Allied terms or continue a suicidal war.

The White House announced that no reply had been received at 10:45 a.m. today to Saturday's four-power dictate that Japan could keep an emperor who would take his orders from the victors' supreme commander.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross told a news conference, "It is safe to say the war is going on" while negotiations continue. No time limit was set by the Allies for a Japanese response, Mr. Ross said. Nor did he know, he said, whether there might be another ultimatum.

A Tokyo radio broadcast said the formal reply to Japan's conditional surrender offer of Friday was not received until today.

Has Only Negative Report.

Mr. Ross told his news conference:

"I'm sorry. I have only the negative report to make that no word has been received from Japan. It was carried by the Tokyo radio that the Allied reply had only been delivered today, Monday. If that is true, Japan has had our terms only a little over 12 hours. Perhaps that accounts for the delay."

"Might there be another atomic bomb?" he was asked.

"I do not know," Mr. Ross replied. "If I did I wouldn't say."

His remark on continuation of the war was in reply to an inquiry whether it was safe to assume "there had been no interruption or letup in the war during the negotiations."

Carrier planes of Task Force 38 hammered today at Japanese coastal targets, including the docks of Yokohama, Tokyo's chief port.

Prolonged delay on the part of Tokyo appears certain to bring a resumption of the atomic bomb attacks.

There seems to be no disposition among officials here to engage in further exchanges regarding the meaning of unconditional surrender. What is wanted now is a "yes" or "no" reply.

No Hint of Split.

Tokyo's attitude remains completely obscure. If Premier Suzuki's cabinet is split in a life-and-death debate, as some authorities suspect, the enemy radio has given no hint of it.

At both the White House and State Department there was obvious disappointment that the Japanese had not responded yesterday with a statement accepting Saturday's note clarifying the post-surrender status of the Emperor.

President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes were on the job early and late, and an air of tense expectancy was reflected by their associates. The White House perfected plans for the actual signing of surrender terms.

Mr. Ross said the arrangements might take two or three days after the enemy accepts. But if a Japanese agreement to surrender is forthcoming promptly, V-J day still might be proclaimed in midweek.

Mr. Ross said the President would not make the proclamation until after the signing, however. Then, he added, the Chief Executive will address the Nation immediately by radio.

Spend Hectic Sunday.

This information went up a hectic Sunday during which top officials stuck close to their desks or telephones. Hopeful at first, they became puzzled as the day wore on that the enemy should delay so long in accepting terms which Washington had been confident would be readily taken.

The alternative to acceptance, it was generally agreed, is to be found in Mr. Truman's radio speech Thursday night. At that time he warned the people of Japan to flee their cities because Japanese industries are to be obliterated by a thorough campaign of atomic bombing, which only surrender can prevent.

Presumably the fate of the Mikado continues to be the central point of a situation which began developing Friday morning. Then the Japanese government sent word that it would like to surrender on the basis of the Potsdam ultimatum—but with the understanding that the Emperor would remain.

(See SURRENDER, Page A-3.)

Domei Resumes Routine News Broadcasts

Radio Back on Air
After Instructions
To 'Stand By'

By the Associated Press.

The Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei dispatch today saying the official text of the Allied reply to the Japanese government's message offering surrender was received today in Tokyo through the Swiss Legation.

This Domei message was recorded by the Associated Press in New York from an English-language wireless transmission at 9:04 a.m., Eastern war time.

The dispatch was sent by Domei as a bulletin. It gave no additional details.

The Allied reply to the Japanese, making it clear that Emperor Hirohito would have to be subservient to an Allied supreme commander, was dispatched to Japan at 10:30 a.m., Eastern War Time Saturday through the Swiss Legation in Washington. The reply was received in Bern at 4:05 p.m. and was delivered to the Japanese Minister, Shunichi Kase, 20 minutes later for transmission to Tokyo.

Text of Domei Broadcast.

The text of today's Domei transmission:

"Bulletin.
"Tokyo 13 8 (August 13).
"Authoritatively disclosed official text Allied reply to Japanese government's message was received in Tokyo today.
"(See TOKYO RADIO, Page A-4.)"

3d Fleet Guards Against Possible Banzai Assaults

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, Aug. 13.—Admiral Halsey's powerful 3d Fleet guarded against a possible banzai attack by the Japanese Air Force today as his carrier planes blasted the Yokohama docks and submarine pens after being turned back by heavy weather from the Tokyo area.

Associated Press War Correspondent Richard K. O'Malley, with the fleet, reported that six enemy planes, attempting sneak attacks, were shot down by carrier planes.

A Tokyo broadcast, recorded by the FCC, admitted "some damage" was caused by 800 carrier-based planes attacking the Kanto district of East Central Honshu. The attack, the Japanese said, lasted 12 hours, and 17 planes were shot down and 25 damaged.

Possibility of a Japanese aerial banzai assault against the fleet was voiced by some officers. Correspondent O'Malley said, because of persistent attempts by reconnaissance planes to locate the American force.

Docks and Sub Pens Hit.

Turned back by heavy weather at Tokyo, the carrier planes picked targets of opportunity. The Yokohama docks and submarines in pens at Shimoda, to the south along Sagami Bay, were hit hard.

Numerous merchant vessels and lighters were attacked. Returning flyers said the only two airfields in land on Honshu not shrouded by fog were Kiryu and Nagano. These were worked over, with early estimates listing scores of planes destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Returning pilots said the enemy offered no airborne opposition over the targets and one group flew over three fields without drawing anti-aircraft fire.

Far East Air Forces squadrons also continued their daily assaults on Japan. No details were given.

1,000 Planes Take Part.

Radioed dispatches from Halsey's flagship said more than 1,000 British and American planes participated in today's carrier plane attack.

A Japanese torpedo plane was shot down near the vast fleet early today, and Admiral Nimitz announced another had torpedoed and damaged a "major" American war vessel at Okinawa last night.

(A Japanese broadcast from the Domei agency asserted without confirmation that Japanese marine forces had sunk a large aircraft carrier off Okinawa in an attack today. The communication was published at 3 p.m. Japanese time.

Earlier, the Japanese said they had sunk a seaplane tender off Okinawa Sunday.

Associated Press War Correspondent Spencer Davis reported from Okinawa that the "major fleet unit" attacked suffered only minor damage.

(Norman Paige, in an American broadcasting Co. report from the 3d Fleet, said the ship attacked was a battleship).

Both Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey had maintained a tense alert against possible Japanese treachery during the two-day naval hull ended by this morning's smashing attack.

Admiral Halsey's pilots Thursday and Friday had destroyed or damaged 71 enemy planes and 94 surface craft—in addition to their July 10 of more than 1,000 vessels and nearly 1,300 aircraft destroyed or damaged.

Kyushu Battered.

There was no lull in Far East air forces assaults over the week end. More than 400 bombers and fighters hammered Kyushu Saturday, sinking or damaging 51 enemy vessels and small craft and leaving the rubber manufacturing center of Kurume a hollow, flaming ruin, pilots related. Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney declared his squadrons continued their attacks Sunday and swept over the enemy homeland again today.

B-29s resumed attacks after only a one-day respite, striking Sunday with a 70-plane blow at industrial Matsuyama on Shikoku, the enemy radio reported.

There was no immediate confirmation of this resumption of Super Fort strikes, but Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported from B-29 headquarters that the 20th Air Force is prepared to equal in the next five weeks as much devastation as it wrought in the past five months.

Another Possible Weapon.

Mr. Haugland mentioned another possible weapon not yet used by the Super Forts—fuel oil sprayed on rice paddies, to starve out the blockade-strangled enemy.

The blockade, maintained tightly by both Army and Navy land-based aircraft, was not relaxed by surrender offers.

In addition to the 51 craft sunk or damaged by Gen. Kenney's FEAF (See FLEET, Page A-3.)



Truman Studies Postwar Labor And Pay Issues

Conference Held With Top Advisers On Reconversion

President Truman went to work on the dual problems of labor disputes and wage stabilization in the reconversion period in a conference with top advisers concerned with these issues today.

Some data on these issues were presented to the President who now has them under study, according to a statement by the White House after the meeting.

Those who talked to the President were Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach; Director John W. Snyder of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; Director William H. Davis of the Office of Economic Stabilization; OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, Chairman George W. Taylor of the War Labor Board and John R. Steelman, an advisor to Mr. Schwellenbach.

Conference Urged.

None of the officials would discuss the conference with newsmen after they left the President, but a statement issued soon afterwards said labor disputes and wage policies were discussed.

Mr. Schwellenbach is strongly urging a plan for a labor-management conference that would seek to effect an agreement that would halt labor troubles that are feared when war contract cutbacks cause unemployment.

Their emergency plans ready. Government agencies awaited the White House signal to start the American economy toward a goal of unprecedented civilian production.

Due When Japs Quit.

The signal, due when Japan quits, also will serve to unveil programs for putting millions of released war workers in peacetime jobs as rapidly as possible and for gradual lifting of rationing and other wartime restrictions.

Expected quickly, too, are plans that may provide for easing of stringent wage controls and outline the scope of price controls in the immediate postwar period.

**Security Provision Lost
In Strike, WLB Unit Rules**

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The regional War Labor Board today denied office workers at the Spicer Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, any form of union security provisions of a recent strike which closed the plant for 10 days.

The board refused a request by the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers for contract security provisions covering the 400 office workers who walked out last month after the discharge of a fellow employee.

"In considering requests for union security provisions," declared Regional Chairman Frederick H. Bullen, "the regional board always examines the union's record for responsibility."

The board's directive stated this denial "is without prejudice to the union's right to request further consideration of the matter at the end of six months."

New Soviet Offensive Threatens to Cut Off Half Million Japs

Tokyo Radio Reports Manchurian Action Still Unconfirmed by Reds

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Tokyo reported today a vast new Soviet offensive in Manchuria which threatened to cut off possibly a half million Japanese troops in China and split an estimated 1,500,000 enemy forces on the Asiatic mainland into two massive pockets.

There was no immediate Soviet confirmation of the Tokyo report, which originated at command headquarters of the Japanese Kwangtung Army in Manchuria. A Moscow communique, fourth of the Soviet-Japanese war, told of Soviet gains of 9 to 22 miles toward the Central Manchurian arsenal city of Harbin.

Korean Ports Seized.

The Soviet bulletin also announced that Russian marines invading Korea under the guns of the Soviet Pacific Fleet had seized the vital ports of Rashin and Yuki on the Sea of Japan, after Admiral Ivan Yumashev's ships bombarded the bases and Red Army planes cascaded tons of explosives on the wharves and harbors in a three-day aerial pounding.

(The Tokyo radio, heard by the FCC, reported seaborne Soviet troops had begun landings on the southern part of disputed Sakhalin Island. Tokyo previously had reported an invasion of the territory known to the Japanese as Karafuto.

(The Domei dispatch said the landings were under way at Anbetsu and Esutoru, the latter about 60 miles south of the border on the west coast. Anbetsu is just across the Soviet-Japanese border.

(A Domei dispatch recorded by the FCC, said the Russians also had penetrated 20 miles into the Japanese half of the island in their land invasion from the border and had reached the village of Keton.

Rashin, a great Japanese naval base just 35 miles from the Russian naval anchorage of Poset, south of Vladivostok, was the best enemy port in Korea. From Rashin and Yuki, 10 miles farther north-east, the Japanese had shipped the vast war production of Manchuria's industries to the homeland.

The Russians, who had stormed

(See RUSSIA, Page A-2.)

Printing of New Ration Books Totaling 187 Million Halted

Would Have Covered Sales of Big Variety Of Foodstuffs, Shoes and Gasoline

By the Associated Press.

The OPA has halted printing of 187,000,000 new ration books for food, shoes and gasoline, it was learned today.

The stop order covers War Ration Book 5 for meats, fats, dairy products, canned foods and sugar, and a new "A" gasoline book. Both had been scheduled for distribution in December.

The order halts work on the books pending outcome of peace negotiations. If Japan quits, the stop order will become permanent.

The action was taken, it was explained, because there are sufficient stamps in books now in use to carry through to about the first of the year.

In the case of gasoline, rationing is expected to end within a week or two after V-J day. The other programs are expected to continue longer.

An OPA spokesman said that of 150,000,000 planned, only "a very few copies" of Ration Book 5 have been printed.

Actual printing of 37,000,000 gasoline books has not begun, but designs and engravings have been completed.

Both books had been set up to last from 10 to 15 months. When plans for distribution of the books were announced late in July, OPA said "It looks as if they will be needed at least throughout most of next year."

Most of Petain Jurors UNRRA Fight Arises Receive More Letters On Aid for Refugees Threatening Death

Defense Opens Supreme Effort to Save Marshal From Firing Squad

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Jurors hearing final defense pleas in the treason trial of Marshal Petain disclosed today that nearly all 24 of them had again received letters threatening death to any who voted to condemn the aged soldier.

Some said they had received as many as 12 threatening letters.

Pierre Bloch, parliamentary juror, said one letter he received ended with "death to Jews," and that another said, "Beware, I am sitting just a few feet from you in the courtroom."

Pershing Testimonial Read.

White-haired Fernand Payen, chief defense attorney, opened the supreme attempt to save the 89-year-old head of the former Vichy government from a firing squad with these words:

"Pershing is one of France's most glorious sons. It is very unlike our country to be trying such a man. Petain wears a crown of glory that you wish to take from him."

Payen read a testimonial written to Petain by Gen. John J. Pershing, AEF commander in the First World War, after the Germans were beaten a quarter of a century ago.

Traces Petain's Career.

The lawyer traced the marshal's career and said:

"He has never shown anything but devotion to France."

(See PETAIN, Page A-4.)

Compromise Seen on Plan Supported by Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia

Delegates, who requested anonymity, said two-and-a-half hours of heated argument failed to bring a solution, but they expressed belief a compromise could be reached at a further committee meeting to- morrow.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—American, British and Russian representatives failed to agree today at a closed session of the third UNRRA conference on the question of giving international relief to displaced persons unwilling or unable to return home.

Delegates, who requested anonymity, said two-and-a-half hours of heated argument failed to bring a solution, but they expressed belief a compromise could be reached at a further committee meeting tomorrow.

Poland and Yugoslavia were reported backing the Russian stand to block any aid to such persons. However, it was understood that the Poles had submitted a draft of a resolution, which might be acceptable to both sides.

Clayton Favors Temporary Aid.

Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, was said to have urged temporary aid for displaced persons pending their return home or their resettlement elsewhere. He was backed by the British.

Mr. Clayton also was said to have told the Russians UNRRA should not adopt any policy which would be construed in the United States as discrimination on account of political beliefs, as it might be harmful in securing more funds for the agency through Congress.

One of the main problems in

(See UNRRA, Page A-4.)

Chinese Envoy Sees 'Good News' Soon

Ambassador Wei of China saw the President for a while this morning and told newsmen as he emerged that "I believe good news will come along at any moment."

He said he brought no message from his government.

Asked what he based his opinion on, he said, "no many reasons," but he would not amplify.

The Ambassador said he did not believe it was too early for him to congratulate the President on the united war effort and the co-operation that had been attained among the Allies in the Pacific.

Asked about his own views as to the Allied plan under which the Japanese Emperor would hold on but be subject to military control, the Ambassador said he did not desire to comment, adding that Allied note had disposed of that matter.

False Peace Report Sets Off Celebrations in Many Cities

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Premature victory celebrations, springing from radio broadcast of an erroneous United Press news flash that Japan had accepted Allied surrender terms, swept across the United States and Canada last night and awoke briefly jubilant echoes in Central America and Sydney, Australia.

The Canadian celebration was intensified by premature release of a recorded "victory" broadcast by Prime Minister Mackenzie King from Ottawa.

The United Press said the flash moved over one of its wires at 9:34 p.m. The flash was ordered withheld from publication at 9:36 and was "killed" at 9:40 p.m.

The UP described the flash as "of mysterious origin" and said that while it moved under a Washington dateline, it was not transmitted by the Washington bureau of the United Press.

Hugh Baillie, United Press, president, offered \$5,000 reward for information leading to the identification and conviction of the person who transmitted the false flash.

The UP told its subscribers that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Communications Commission had been asked to ascertain who had "cut in on the UP's wire to disseminate false information."

Although the long-awaited report of the war's end was killed quickly by UP and the major radio net-

(See FALSE FLASH, Page A-3.)

Attlee at Office Early; Crowd Gathers Outside

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Prime Minister Attlee arrived at his office at No. 10 Downing Street early today and a crowd gathered outside in the hope of hearing news of a Japanese surrender.

Mr. Attlee's only early caller was Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council.

At the Foreign Office, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin conferred with Alfred Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to Paris.

King George VI will broadcast to the British Empire on the evening of V-J day, it was officially announced.

Two additional men from the District area have been reported killed in this war. See "On the Honor Roll," Page A-2.

Byrnes Gets DSM for Services As War Mobilization Chief

President Truman today took time out from his pressing war duties to award the Distinguished Service Medal to Secretary of State Byrnes for his services as War Mobilization Director.

The citation accompanying the medal praised Mr. Byrnes' service as boss of the home front economy from October, 1942, to March, 1945, and declared "when necessary he did not hesitate to support unpopular measures essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

The ban on racing, the entertainment curfew and the lighting dim-out were measures of the Byrnes administration which he himself

U. S. Flyer Falls 2 Miles Before Getting Chute On

By the Associated Press.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 13.—Sergeant Roland W. Parsons of Nescapec, Pa., grabbed a parachute just before his B-17 blew apart—but he fell 2 miles before he was able to buckle it on and pull the ripcord.

At the AAF redistribution station here, Sgt. Parsons told how he found himself in the air, parachute clutched tightly in one hand, after a raid over Brunswick, Germany, on January 30, 1944.

During the fall of some 12,000 feet the radio operator managed to strap and buckle the chute to his harness, despite wounds from German cannon fire. It opened perfectly and he landed safely, but he was taken prisoner and spent 15 months in a German prison camp.